ADMIRAL LATORRE BELIEVES THAT THE REVO-LUTION WILL SPEEDILY BE SETTLED-THE ARMY AND NAVY WORKING TOGETHER

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 25 .- The latest intelligence from Chili says that a part of the troops who are flooded to a depth of five feet. Food is being conhave hitherto been faithful to President Balma- veyed to inhabitants of the flooded quarters of the ceda, have joined the revolt. Chilian Govern-city by boats. ment newspapers received here continue to be

filled with reports of defeats suffered by the Paris, Jan. 25 .- Admiral Laterre, of the Chilian navy, who captured the Peruvian ironelad Hudscar, in the war between Chili and Peru, has been sent by President Balmaceda of Chili to Europe to supervise the building of warships for that to-day In an interview to-day Admiral Laterre of denied that the Chilian navy had been unfairly ever treated, as compared with the army, in the distribution of Pere an war honors. There was no small chance of a feeling of jealousy existing between the officers of the two branches of the the petty chiefs refused to abide by hi The Admiral did not know why the navy should head the revolution in Chili, except that the chivalrous notions of the officers might make them the readiest to respond to an appeal for a revolution. The naval officers, he said, must have acted on a generous impulse. Being far

by any real knowledge of the situation. Admiral Latorre further said that if the army joined the movement, the end of the revolution would be only a matter of a few days. He thought that a conflict between the army and navy was entirely improbable. The navy, he said, could not easily blockade the whole coast, owing to its great extent, while the Admiral of the British fleet would eventually object to any blockade by calling the attention of the conmander of the blockading feet to the fact that he must not interfere with the commerce of

have been carried away more by sentiment than

he must not interfere with the commerce of neutral powers.

The conflict between President Balmaceda and the Chilian Congress, said Admiral Latorre, might have arisen from a suspicion that the President was trying to influence the public mind, and to intricue in other ways, in favor of the man whom he wishes to succeed him in the Presidency. President Balmaceda is also accused of having broken he promese to effect certain muricipal reforms, and an additional cause of irritation was his action. his prime to effect certain maricipal reforms, and an additional cause of irritation was his action in dissolving the special session of Congress. Public feeling in Chili appears to have been much excited by the conflict between the President and Congress. Admiral Latorre believes that the revolution will be speedily settled. He is of the apinion that President Balmaceda, as soon as he sees that the current of feeling is really against him, will withdraw from the Presidency. The Admiral does not think that any naval officer will suffer for having taken part in the revolt, as all have acted in a body in response to the summons of Congress.

FORWARD STATES AND THE RESIDENCE TO A STATES AND THE Proposed law Secretary of the Regents, Melvill Dewey, said:

This bill was drawn without any consultation or knowledge on the part of the Regents or any of their start. While four of the books named belong with all high school stadies, and so are in the Regents, deep particular to the Regents, and the Regents or any of their start. While four of the books named belong with all high school stadies, and so are in the Regents, deep part of the Regents, or any of their start. While four of the books named belong with all high school stadies, and so are in the Regents, deep part of the Regents, or any of their start. While four of the books named belong with all high school stadies, and so are in the Regents, deep part of the Regents or any of their start. While four of the books named belong with all high school stadies, and so are in the Regents, and so are in the Regents or any of their start. While four of the books named belong with all the start. While four of the books named belong with all the start. While four of the books named belong with all the start. While four of the Regents or any of their start. While four of the books named belong with all the start. While four of the books and in the Regents or any of their start. While four of the books and in the Regents or any of their start. While four of the books and in

FORMING A NEW SEAPORT.

Berlin, Jan. 25.-The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has started a steam-hip line from Nordenhamm, at the mouth of the Weser, where 'here is a large petroleum depot, and where an English company has projected the construction of docks and the formation of a large scapor!.

STRIKERS RIOTOUS AND TROUBLESOME. London, Jan. 25.—The railway strikers at Greenock became riotous last night, and between midnight and pecame ristons fast highl, and between medical and 2 o'clock this morning there were several conflicts be-lives nic strikers and the police. Saveral officers were injured. There were slighter disorders at Perth,

here several arrests were made. The North British Railway Company has lodged an arrestment of the funds of the Scotch Railway Servants' Society, claiming £20,000 damages from the society for causing the present strike.

FIFTY-TWO KILLED IN THE EXPLOSION. Berlin, Jan. 25.-Fifty-two persons were killed by the explosion at the Hibernia Colliery, at Gelsenkir-chen, yesterday.

AN AMERICAN PLAY IN LONDON. London, Jan. 25.-Norman Forbes reopened the freshly decorated Globe Theatre last night with Gil lette and Duckworth's comedy, "All the Comforts of Home," preceded by W. G. Wills's version of "Grin-An unusually fashionable audience was pregoire." An unusually rasmonator another was po-ent, including the Prince and Princess of Tech, Lord and Lady Coleridge, Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere, Sir Lyon Playfair and Lady Flayfair, Professor Max Mul-ler, Justin Huntly McCarthy and a host of persons prominent in aristocratic and professional circles. The performance was liberally applicated.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH DISSOLVED. Vienna, Jan. 25.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has been dissolved by an unexpected decree which published in the official journal to-day. Election will be held immediately. Count von Taafe, the Premier, desires a new Conservative majority in the House, having abandoned dependence on Robentan and Slav members, whom he considers untrustworthy.

AMERICAN IMPORTS FAVORED IN CONGO. Brussels, Jan. 25.-A special declaration to the Gov-ernment at Washington, formulated by the Congo State authorities, was signed yesterday. It gives assurance that American imports will meet with "most favored mation" treatment on entering the Congo state.

# A SUBMARINE VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

tween Genoa and Spezzia culminated to-day in a sub-marine volcanic eruption.

Hamburg, Jan. 25.—Four thousand unemployed work men of this city held a meeting to-day to consider measures looking to an amelioration of their condition.

It was resolved to send a petition to the Senate, asking that landlords be prohibited on next quarter-day from evicting tenants unable to pay their rents; also asking that loans of fifty marks be advanced to destinute workmen from the State fonds, and that poor children in the public schools be supplied with a hot meal daily. A committee formed to help releve the dis-tress of the unemplayed distributes 10,400 free meals

MR. MIZNER AND THE DEATH OF BARRUNDIA. San Francisco, Jan. 25.-Lansing B. Mizner, ex Minister to Guatemala, arrived in this city from Mazatlan yesterday on the Pacific Mail steamer Sar Jose. He stated that he had written out a full a count of the facts surrounding the dea h of General Barrundia, but as yet he was not certain that it would not be a breach of diplomatic ethics to make it public until he had seen the authorfties in Washington. He said he thought Mr. Blaine was not the author of the letter he received from the State Department, consuring his conduct in the matter, but that it had been written by a subaltern and signed by the Secretary of State without careful perusal.

Mr. Mizner is not over-sanguine that the treaty between the five republics will last long. Both Guatemala and Salvador are now buying arms and ammunition in Europe, and are in other ways preparing for war, that he thinks will not be long delayed. not be a breach of diplomatic ethics to make it public

TO TELL THE PRINCESS ON TUESDAY. Brussels, Jan. 25.—The report that the Princess Hen-riette, who is seriously ill, had been informed of the leath of her brother, Prince Handonin, proves entirely incorrect. The physicians attending the Princess P fused to allow her to be subjected to the risk of the consequences of the shock which the news of her brother's death would cause her. The painful intelli-gence will probably be communicated to the Princess on Tuesday by her mother.

PARNELL SAYS HARTLEPOOL DECLARED FOR HIM-Waterford, Jan. 25.-Mr. Parnell to-day addressed in this city the largest meeting that has assembled to hear him during his present campaign. Upon his ar rival he was received by a committee of citizens, head ed by the Mayor, who extended to him a cordial welome. In his speech Mr. Parnell said that Hartle pool had declared entirely for him in the recent election, and that it depended upon Irishmen themselve what kind of Home Rule they obtained. He admitted that he was at fault in being too amfable with Nr. Gladstone at Hawarden, but he promised that he anything to be got out of negotiations with Mr. Gladstone, and he was glad they had been broken off. After the meeting Mr. Parnell was presented unmistakable evide with addresses at the Town Hall by the Town Corpo-

ration, the Board of Poor Law Guardians, trade societies and other bodies.

A body of McCurthyites held a counter-demonstration at Mullinavat, where Messes, Chance and Sheehy, Members of Parliament, delivered addresses. There was considerable cheering for Mr. Parnell.

# GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN BRUSSELS AND

IN BELGIAN VILLAGES.

Brussels, Jan. 25.-A thaw has set in here, and floods have resulted. The river Senne, which flows through this city, is much swollen. It has overflowed its banks for miles, and low-lying suburbs of Brussels

A portion of the village of Ankerghem was suddenly being to day, and the people were forced to floo im their homes to escape drowning. Many cattle rished. Inundations are reported at Charleroi, uin, Marchiennes and Dinant, all attended with im-use damage to property.

### TAHITIANS WANT A PROTECTORATE.

San Francisco, Jan. 25 (Special).—The news received the islands are more eager than to have the United States declare a protectorate over the group and thus save them from the exactions of the French. On the main island of pact. They camp in the mountains, and are so which the rebels receive, presumably the immediate centre of affairs, they must jection

## STATE PUBLICATION OF TEXT BOOKS,

DUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25,-Assemblyman Keeler has ntroduced in the Legislature a bill which directs the

# A BROOKLYN MERCHANT MISSING.

NO APPARENT REASON FOR THE MYSTERY-HI TOOK LITTLE MONEY WITH HIM.

South Brooklyn people are wondering over the mysterious disappearance of James Henry Murphy twenty-nine years old, who keeps a rish market at No. 330 Court st. He lived with his wife, a daughter three years old and a boy four months old, at No 523 Henry st. He has not been seen since Friday morning. It was Mr. Murphy's custom to arise early on that morning, get a horse from the livery stable George Allen, at Court and Union ste,, and go to get his supply of fish. On Friday morning he 7 o'clock. Then he called the servant and went away. He did not go for the horse and no trace of

Mr. Murphy has been in the fish business for Air, Mirphy has been but there by his father indaw, John Hughes, a butcher, of No. 250 Court-st., because Hughes's son had not made a success of the business. Before that for several years be had been a glove buyer for C'Neill in Sixth-are, New-York. Mr. Murphy was not satisfied with the business and felt that he was not making monet fast enough. He also had some accounts that he ould not collect, and it seemed to worry him.

Union and Henry sts., say that Murphy, who was ordinarily a communicative man, had for some days ordinarily a communicative man, had for some day-been taciturn. Mr. Allen, the liveryman, says that on Thursday he noticed him and remarked to himself that Marphy's eye looked wild, and that he should have thought him intoxicated but that he knew he never drank. All his family and acquaintances testify to his good habits. He was a quiet man of domestic habits and his family believe that worrying over business has made him insome, and that he has wandered off or committed suicide. He carried some money, but it seems hardly possible that he could have met with foat play in broad day-

light.

He is described as about five feet eleven inches tall, slim, with dark complexion, heat mustache and "Pompadour" hair. He wore a gray chinchella overcoat and diagonal coat. He carried a gold chain and a sliver watch with his initials on it. Inquiry failed to show that he was in debt to any extent, and no reason for the disappearance is known beyond insanity. Some days are, nowever, he remarked to an acmaintance that he was thinking of going to Florida

## TRUST COMPANIES REPORTS.

Albany, Jan. 25.-Semi annual reports of trust companies ending December \$1, 1800, filed here show the

Mowing:
Union Trust Company of New York—Resources—\$30, 13,033. Liabilities—Surplus fund and undivided profits, \$3,752,023; deposits in trust and general deposits, \$25,282,135. Supplementary-Total amount onterest and profits received last six months, \$839,490 lividends declared on capital stock, same period, \$100, 000; amount of deposits on which interest is allowed.

Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Company of Nev

84.718.149. Supplementary—Amount of outstanding guarantee loans, less than \$2,000,000. Atlantic Trust Company of New York City—Re-sources—Bonds and mertrages, \$101,050; amount loans on collaterals \$7.75,200; total, \$5,007,505. Lis billities—Capitel stock paid in, \$500,000; surplus fund \$500,000; general deposits, payable on demand \$7,001,037. Supplementary—Amount of deposits of which interest is allowed, \$3,040,000.

A NEW JERSEY FARMER STRIKES OIL Newton, N. J., Jan. 25 (special).—News reached here yesterday of a valuable discovery of petrolenm at Deckertown by George O. Wilson, a Sussex Count farmer. Four or five years ago Wilson sunk a well the water from which smelled and tasted so strong importance was attached to the matter until a da importance was attached to the matter hard of the off water of the water visited Wilson and mad heard of the water visited Wilson and mad heard regarding the well. After he had departe Wilson caused the well to be pumped dry and an investigation made. The results of the scrutiny gaven mistakable evidence of the presence of petroleum

### TO AID ART STUDENTS.

J. A. CHANLER IS RAISING A FUND.

A PLAN TO ESTABLISH AN INSTITUTION FOR HELPING WORTHY YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO GAIN A PARISIAN

EDUCATION.

The artists of America have found a champion in John Armstrong Chanler, a great-grandson of William B. Aster and a grandson of "Sam" Ward. leclares that he is not an artist, is an enthusiast on the subject of art, and especially American art. His wife, who was Amelia Rives, the novelist,

A few years ago while living in the Latin Quarter in Paris Mr. Chanler met a poor but talented American art student to whom he guaranto prosecute his art studies freely. In helping fund the income of which should be devoted to defraying the expenses of American artists while studying abroad in case they were unable to pay

Paris he raised \$11,000, of which he contributed \$2,500 himself. He then came to New-York, and has organized a society, which is to be incorporated a total fund of \$25,606, which, it is expected,

branches the first to be the artistic branch, and the second to be the financial branch. Each gain a point. These have been the tools with which also be a jury to examine candidates and upon their work after they have been sent abroad and to determine the details of their studies. The ex-officio members of this jury, which will be under the control of the first branch, will be the president of the National Acalicity of Design, president of the Art Students' League, president of the Service of Art Students' League, president of the Society of American Artists, and the president of the American Water-Color Society. The other nembers of the jury will consist of two artists elected by each of the following: the National Academy of Design, the Art Students' League, the American Artists.

The second branch will consist of members appointed by the contributors to the fand or their appointees, who will transact all the finneial business of the institution and control the fund. The fund will be deposited with a trust company, and only its income will be used. sent abroad and to determine

## NEWS OF THE LABOR UNIONS,

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION AND CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Federation a ko. 385 howery yesterday it was reported that the loakmahors' Union had won a number of strikes lascech, and that on Friday the union would celebrate he onniversary of its organization as a union in Cooper ous affiliated with the Central Labor Federation were

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union ve-terday ittle girls held publicly instead of privately, that my be known who such men are. The letter was re-Children.

state Trades Assembly held in Albany last week had Commissioner Donovan, of the State Board of Arbitra ther as a delegate. His action was approved,

A letter was received from the Miscellaneous Section asking all unions not to use the gold leaf made by loan in the Senate and General McMahon in the As-

The employes of the United Electric Light and Power ompany, who for the last week have been in a addition of ferment over the proposed reduction of ave been threatening to do. Last Thursday week the heir wages would temporarily be reduced 10 per cent. the reason given for the reduction was loss of business

The classes of workmen affected by the proposed reduction include the triumners, whose ordinary wage are \$2 a day; linemen, \$2.75 a day; switchmen, \$3 day, and repairers, from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. but nothing was done. They met again on Wedne day and a committee of five was appointed to wait on Caleb H. Jackson, president of the company, and ay before him the views of the men. Mr. Jackson de-erred his reply until Friday, when he gave a verbal

A. E. Scoular, general superintendent of the company, gave his personal assurance that Mr. Jackson's promise would be carried out. At the meeting on satur-hay night departations from the Mount Morris and Manday night departations from he Normt Morris and Man-mattan companies were present, and spoke strongly he favor of a strike. Ultimately a ballot was taken, and the company's proposal was accepted by 52 against 19. Snould the company fail to keep the agreement it is understood that a tie-up will result.

# A PELON CANNOT WAIVE TRIAL BY JULY.

Chicago, Jan. 25 (special).-George Morgan was conicted in May last of assault with intent to kill. He aived a jury trial and was sentenced to six years' a writ of error, making the point that a perso scision fully sustains this claim, reverses the judgnent and remands the cause. The court holds that he constitution provides that no one shall be deprived of his liberty except by a jury, and that a prisoner annot waive the mode of trial when charged with a

## JONES BLOCKS THE WAY.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CAUSING SEN-ATOR-ELECT HILL TROUBLE.

GENERAL JONES NOT A PARTY TO THE AGREE-MENT TO NAME CONGRESSMAN FLOWER FOR GOVERNOR-POLITICAL PROB-LEMS AT ALBANY.

Albany, Jan. 25 (Special).-It is, of course, well known that when Governor Hill "consented" to take the United States Senatorship, one of the conditions which he made with the Democracy of this State was that he did not intend to take it and leave the patronage and the powers of Governor with Lieutenant Governor Jones for even so short a period as one month. This word was given out to the country through the medium of the Governor's faithful mouth and lieutenant, Speaker sheehan, who was sent to New York by the Governor to announce the Governor's candidacy for the United States Senate. Whether or not the Senator-Governor will be able to withstand the sign on March 4 and pack his grip for the National would resign, but it will cause him many a hard struggle to give up his seat to a man whom he dis likes so ardently. It is said that successful poliold saying does not do justice to the Governor.

General Jones is as far removed from what Hill ad-

in an opportunity to occanize a party of his own diovers, and give him time to make a deal with the believes, and give him time to hand a deal with the pieces, and give him time to hand a deal with the soon can be strengthened in this State, and at the ame time give Jones a mortinge on the Governor-aip? These are some of the questions which are eing asked just now by some of the leading politicians of the State, and the solution of the problem and at e same time the answers to the questions are

Besides making speeches on every possible occasion se Lieutenant Covernor has taken other means to ake himself popular with the farmer and the laborman. It is said on good authority that he has nt out this winter nearly 3,000 copies of the annual eport of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These have one to workingmen and farmers throughout the tale. Heretofore it has been the Lieutemant-Gov e's enstom to send out each year a large numb be such a nuisance two years ago that Senator

## IN BUHALF OF SENATOR INGALLS.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 25.—A mass-meeting was held last night in the interest of Senator logalls's re-election to the senate, several prominent Kansans spoke it favor of Ingalis's re-election, as did also Colonel Liv ngston, president of the New York State Farmer Alliance. He denounced the Kansas Alliance as bei iominated by the conthern branch of the organization which, he said, hoped to gain control of the Natio Government and repeal all past pension legislation. Then Mr. Ingalis was brought before the meeting peech unding had passed and that the battle was n He had another errand and another mission, and that states senate. (Cries of "You are going back.") ody could predict the result of the coming election only could predict the result of the coming election is the Legislature, but he confidently hoped for suc-ess. Continuing, he said: "I am profountly grateful is the G. A. R. for their presence here. Whether I in defeated or elected, wherever they may be assailed, hafter where may be the forms, no matter who as he their adversary. I shall respond to the challenge the insolent opposition to the Grand Army of the coublic. Should I go down, I shall see that there not a malmed or crippled sufficient who shall not feel at he has lost a defender."

UNFOUNDED REPORTS ABOUT ST. PAUL.

Chicago, Jan. 25 (special).—The officials of the hicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rallway are indignant at the reports made to the Iowa Railroad Commissioner oncerning the closing of stations and the employme of incompetent station men and operators on the road, thereby endangering the lives of the travelling public. therroy changering to Moines says that the St. Par A dispatch from Des Moines says that the St. Par company had been informing people of towns in syn pathy with the striking telegraph operators that unle pathy with the striaing telegraph operators that unless they relinquished their sympathy for such men the stations at such places would be closed. General Manager Earling said to-day: "I have been informed that such messages were

ent out, and have written to the superintendent of int division to find out from what source they that division to find out from what source they emunated. They were not issued by me, and I don't know where they came from. As to the fact of stations being closed, that was only in the beginning of the strike. We have every station manned now and everything is running smoothly. There were some places in Iowa where the people refused to give our new men anything to eat or a place to sleep. We, of course, had to tell the people that they must let our men eat and have a decent place to live in "t they wanted us to do the work." MILES ON MILES OF WIRES GONE

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION CUT OFF

ON ALL SIDES.

CRASHING POLES IN MANY STREETS.

LIVES IN DANGER-ELECTRIC LIGHTS GO OUT AND SEVERAL CITIES ARE IN DARKNESS-PROPERTY VALUED AT MANY THOU-

SANDS OF DOLLARS BUINED-SCENES IN THE CITY. The storm that prevailed in New-York from

Saturday night until yesterday morning was by no means so severe as the great March blizzard of 1888, but in its own peculiar way it was fully as remarkable. The blizzard, beginning with rain and winding up with wind and snow, and plenty of both, afflicted all classes of people, completely obstructing travel, and isolating the city by shutting off communication by both wire and rail. Following the blizzard's example, this storm began with rain, succeeded by snow and wind, but it bent all of its energies to the destruction of the telegraphic system of the city. This concentration of the force of the elements formed an irresistible power, and the demoralization of the telegraph and telephone service was complete and with out precedent. Poles and wires are down in all parts of the city. Many of the great pieces of timber fell against houses, smashing windows, breaking cornices, damaging roofs, knocking off chimney-tops and frightening men, women and children in their homes. The streets are still full of broken poles and tangled wires, and when this Union Telegraph Company. The telephone system was wiped out of existence for the time, and many days will elapse before the broken threads of metal can be rejoined. The Fire Alarm and Police Department telegraphic service was as completely demolished as if destroyed by fire. railroads suffered the loss of their entire electrical establishment, and trains had to be run on all roads slowly and with extreme caution.

One may be excused in this instance for displaying the "I-told-you-so" spirit. Had the companies which depend upon electric wires to furnish to the public the benefits of the telegraph and telephone service buried their wires long been in this city at least comparatively little inconvenience yesterday. Aside from the danger to which life was exposed, and aside from the property wrecked and damaged, there were and will be for some time endless annoyances and vexations which cannot be said to have been

Owing to the danger to life from the crossing of electric light currents with the broken telegraph and telephone wires, the city authorities early in the day directed the electric lighting companies to cut off all their currents and suspend their service temporarily. In consequence the city was in darkness last night, save in such places as gas lamps were available for lighting purposes, and save for the moon.

York gazed upon yesterday morning. A lazy man who lives in Harlem near the upper end of Central Park, and who arose late as is his wont on Sunday mornings, looked out of his bedroom winhe was not still asleep and dreaming of some wonderful and heretofore undreamed-of country, southward the trees in Central Park seemed draped in costly robes of ermine. The cedar, burden of this delicately pure fabric, and their branches bent over until their white drapery appeared to rest upon a similar substance which covand the white on the trees, such as one sees in winter occasionally, and which marks the division between the evergreens and the snow.

The great rocks neer One-hundred-and-tenth-st. were also covered with white, and they looked as much as possible like what the imagination would conceive to be the mausoleums of arctic fairies, if fairies ever die. Looking still to the southward along Columbus-ave., great white hawsers had taken the places on the poles where telegraph wires had been the night before. From pole to pole, swinging low down toward the earth, these hawsers hung as thick as a man's arm The poles themselves had grown to an enormous size, and they, too, had changed from a rusty brown to the purest white. Their cross-arms, formerly smell foists painted rea, were now heav pieces of timber and all white. The Brooklyn Bridge was more beautiful than ever was any structure built by men. The great cables were mammoth strands joining the tall towers, and the intersecting supports had become many times their usual size-and all were absolutely white, Every twisted wire cable and expanded, and the whole structure seemed a closely woven web composed of gigantic but pure white strands. Bridge itself seemed to be many times its usual size, and its grandeur and purity of appearance were wonderfully impressive. The Statue of Liberty had become transformed into a column of white, raised upon a white pedestal rising out of the grayish waters of the Pay.

All these things were seen by the people who looked to the southward. Those who gazed toward the north saw trees ordinarily bare or green, poles of ordinary thickness and bare rocks.

## HOW THE STORM CAME ON.

The storm, one of the most severe in its effects for many years, lasted just twelve hours, beginning at 10 30 o'clock Saturday night with a heavy fall of rain. As the temperature fell the rain gradually turned to snow, and shortly after midnight pedestrians found their clothing changed to white by the falling apon it of wet and clinging snowflakes. If on the wind rose and a howlingale prevailed for about three hours. When rain fell the wind came from the southeast, but by the time snow began to fall it had veered around to the north. The wet snow, still mingled with rain, was blown against the fronts of house on the south side of the streets, plastering them all over with white. Brownstone and brick residences were transformed into what appeared to be long rows of marble mansions. After the gale had subsided the snow centinued to fall in great wet, sloppy flakes, which remained wherever they fell, whether it was against the side of house, a telegraph pole, a clothes-line or a tele-

The enormous weight of snow upon the pole and wires began to show its destructive effects toward daylight. At 5 o'clock in the morning an enormous pole at Fifty-ninth-st, and Ninth-ave., se near the downtown steps leading to the elevated railway station, which had been bending under its burden of snow-laden wires, suddenly snapped in two near the base and fell over upon the roof of the station, the trunk of the pole resting partially upon the covered stairway. In its fall it pulled down the next pole to the westward, also a large one, and it fell over into the yard of the Roosevelt Hospital. The second pole pulled down a third one, the third one a fourth, the fourth one a fifth, and so on until every pole between Ninth and Eleventh aves, had fallen, several of them falling into the grounds of the hospital and others toppling over into the street, The crackling noise of the snapping poles and

DRAGGED DOWN BY SNOW, sounds of the wires as they came together in a writhing sort of a snarl alarmed the early

PRICE THREE CENTS.

attendants at mass in a neighboring church and a great crowd of frightened people, mostly women, soon collected.

LINES OF POLES DRAGGED DOWN. The first pole that fell across the elevated rafl-

way station tangled its hundred wires and cables in a fantastic net across the tracks of the Sixthave. road, obstructing travel for over two hours. They were finally cut away by workmen with axes and travel was resumed. 5 o'clock the first pole cast of the station fell with a crash on the sidewalk, its top end striking a stone stoop in front of No. 340, an apartment house, and breaking the timber in two just under the crossarms. Relieved of the support of this pole, others began to incline to the east-ward, all of them being of great size and as tall as the tallest houses. Three poles fell in quick succession in front of the apartment houses numbered from 326 to 340. All of them fell against the houses, smashing windows and crashing to the sidewalks. The wires caught on the fire-escapes and draped themselves in odd festoons from house to house. In two instances cross-arms caught against cornices by which alone were they prevented from falling to the sidewalk, along which pedestrians paraded unmindful of danger. Those two poles remained in that precarious condition all day, no attempt being made to remove them. But the danger was so apparent that to walk on either side of the thoroughfare was a voluntary risk.

One pole fell upon and crushed the roof of a four-story frame apartment house, numbered from 320 to 324, and rested there, with its cross-arms twisted down and its wires hanging into the street like the broken wisps of hair from the bow of a giant's violin. Another pole fell against report was written last night not a wire was work- the brownstone apartment house Nos. 308 to ing in the great operating-room of the Western | 314, and was prevented only by the cornices, against which it leaned, from plunging into the

### RUSHING OUT FROM HOUSES.

There was a panic in Fifty-ninth-st, when these poles began to fall. It was then only a little after daylight, and the people were still sleeping. The houses in that neighborhood are mostly large apartment structures, and are occupied by many families in comfortable circumstances When the Sunday morning luxurious naps of these people were disturbed by the crashing of the poles against their houses, their alarm was in proportion to the comfort they had enjoyed while the storm was raging. Some of the men rushed down to the street to obtain a correct idea of the gravity of the situation, and quickly perceiving that safety lay within doors rather than without, returned to quell the fears of their wives and

From 6 o'clock until noon poles in other parts of the city kept falling in quick succession, endangering the lives of pedestrians and damaging the houses against which they fell. Some of the tallest and biggest poles in the city were those in Seventh-ave., which crosses Broadway through Long Acre Square, above Forty-second-st. The gale had a clean sweep through the square from the north, and probably had the effect of weakening the poles so that they were more than ordinarily susceptible to the extreme weight of the snow. A great stick of timber, taller than the tallest of the buildings, fell against the east side of Cunningham Sons & Company's big building at the north end of the square, and smashed many windows, besides breaking a hole in the brick wall, in which its topmost end rested. When one pole fell others were sure to follow, for it was evident that nothing but the wires from one to another held them all up. In quick succession the big timbers came down into the avenue, creating consternation from Thirty-second to

Fifty-ninth sts. It was 8 o'clock when they began to fall in Long Acre Square, and there were many people in the thoroughfares in that neighborhood at the time. Everybody rushed into the side streets, where there was safety, to watch the big poles come tearing down to the street. As each one fell a cry would go up from the crowds, which awe, a feeling which was not at all apparent, by the way, when the same kind of crowds watched Commissioner Gilroy's men bring down poles in Broadway when the electrical companies were

compelled to bury their wires. Seventh-ave, is a wide thoroughfare, and as the poles fell from the west side of the street to the east, there was room for them to fall without damaging property. Travel, however, was seriously impeded during the early morning hours until the poles could be hauled lengthwise alongside of the car-tracks and the wires cut away.

SMASHING INTO HOUSES. Two big poles on the north side of Fifty-fifth-st between Broadway and Seventh-ave., fell at 9 o'clock, smashing the windows of the houses on the opposite side of the street. One of these poked its top into the third-story window of a house, and rested there until it was hauled away by a team of horses, when it tumbled to the sidewalk. Another one at Seventh-ave, and Fiftyfirst-st., and still another at Forty-eighth-st, and Broadway, fell against houses, knocking off a few cornices, and then falling to the street. All along Seventh-ave, there are a great many poles bending over, which were allowed to remain standing because the snow melted from them and from the wires in time to save them.

Another delay was occasioned to the trains on Another orac, was occasionally an object the Sixth-ave, elevated road early in the morning by the falling over the elevated structure of a gigantic pole at Sixth-ave, and Twenty-seventh-st. The iron glaard-rails of the structure gave way under the weight of the pole and the wires were strewn over the tracks. Trains in both directions were compelled to stop running until the wires could be cut away and the pole removed. Most of the damage in the lower part of the city to the poles seemed to be on the West Side, but in Harlem it was the reverse. Not one of the great poles in East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, to the river remains standing. These carried the trunk lines of cables that come up the elevated road on Third-ave., and the cables contained some of the most important wires in the Western Union Company's system. Both wires and cables were snapped into pieces or twisted into irregular shapes. They may be melted over as old metal, but for any other purpose they are practically useless. All of these poles fell to the eastward on the sidewalk or to the northward into the street. Few of them struck the houses and such damage as was done to the houses consisted mainly in the smashing of windows or the breaking of cornices.

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breaking of cornices.

Thirty-ninth-st east of Sixth-ave, was the scene of great destruction during the morning hours. The poles there were on the south side of the street, and one after another they fell over against the buildings and then topoled into the street. Here, as in a number of other cases, the chief damage was to windows, cornices and chimneys. In East Forty-fourth-st, from the Grand Central Station to the East River there is hardly a pole which is not either broken off under the cross-arms or at the base. They are all on the south side of the street, and many of them are leaning up against the cornices of the houses.

HOLES KNOCKED IN ROOFS.

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Between Second and Third aves, several cornices were broken off and holes were made in ome of the roofs by the cross-arms. a two-story frame house on the south side of the a two-story frame house on the south side of the street, between Third and Lexington aves, in the middle of the block. Almost in front of it was one of the largest poles in the city. The next pole east of it began to careen at about 3 a. m. and the big timber in front of the frame structure followed its example, swaying in a fashion that threatened destruction to the little dwelling. Some policemen aroused the inmates, who then sought shelter with neighbors across the street. The house had a marrow escape, but the pole which threatened it was kind enough to go over slowly until it rested its kind enough to go over slowly until it rested its large cross-arms against a brownstone house next door. The great masses of wires strung on the poles in that street prevented the sudden snapping pojes in that street prevented the sudden snapping of the timbers, and many of them gradually swayed over until the tops found secure lodg-ment against the houses. The nolice were com-